

THE HOMEMAKING EXPERIENCES OF GIRLS ENROLLED
IN HOME ECONOMICS IN NINETEEN KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Home economics is sometimes defined as systematized and organized homemaking. A functioning course in home economics is broad and includes all phases of homemaking, its primary aim being to train pupils at all age levels in that vocation. The development of knowledge, managerial and manipulative skills, ideals, appreciations, and desirable habits are among the important end products of home economics instruction.

There is today a definite trend in home economics toward emphasizing the close relationship of home economics as taught in the schools with homemaking activities as experienced by the pupils in their homes. The wide use of the home project which gives the pupil actual homemaking experiences along with classroom instruction in home economics has come as a direct result of the emphasis on this relationship. It is important to take into account the homemaking experiences of the pupil when she enters high school.

The problem of vocational experiences at all levels of education has for sometime engaged the attention of home economists. Many have recognized that consideration should be given to the homemaking experiences that the girls have

had before entering school. That some pupils have already acquired considerable knowledge, skills and abilities in the performance of homemaking tasks is a well known fact. To assume that pupils have no information and experience in homemaking and to plan instruction from this viewpoint is not a good practice. Some other procedure must be followed if more functioning home economics courses are to be taught. Investigations along this line are needed.

Much of the home economics instruction in Kansas is given in the high schools of third class cities. Almost all of these schools offer from one to three years of home economics. In general these courses have been rather narrow in content and often they have had little tie-up with the homes from which the girls come. Information concerning the home-making experiences of the girls in these high schools would be most valuable in helping teachers in these schools improve their home economics courses.

This investigation was carried on for two purposes:

1. To ascertain the homemaking experiences of girls enrolled in high school home economics classes of third class cities in Kansas.
2. To secure information that will be helpful to the teacher in the planning of functioning courses in these schools.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature shows that comparatively few studies of the homemaking experiences of girls have been reported. A number of home economics surveys and studies of homemaking activities have included homemaking experiences of high school girls but only in a limited and indirect way. Only studies that are concerned primarily with the present investigation are reviewed.

Wilson (1928) reported a study of the homemaking activities of girls in rural Mississippi. The findings of this study showed that girls share in the work of the home, especially in the preparation and serving of meals, care of the home, family laundry, and some outside tasks. The time and work reports indicated that the girls waste both time and energy because of the lack of previous planning. Suggestions for class problems were given in the fields of management of time and energy, as well as for using equipment.

Baxter (1930) made a study of the information in home economics that high school pupils and college students have before enrolling in home economics courses. She found that high school and college girls who had no home economics instruction in school knew some subject matter in home

economics. The home economics teacher is in many instances teaching subject matter already known to the pupils. She did not include homemaking experiences in her study only as they were indirectly related to information in home economics.

Inman (1932) made a study of the homemaking experiences of girls entering the first year vocational homemaking classes in small schools in Colorado. She used check sheets which were checked by all the girls in the first year vocational homemaking classes. She found that the experiences of the girls were varied and that there was not much difference between the experiences of the town and farm girls. She concluded that the instructor should plan her work so that it will be a challenge to the girls who have had more home responsibilities.

Jennings (1936) in a study of the out-of-school interests and activities of high school girls in rural and small town communities of Kansas found that high school girls in rural and village schools were carrying on a great variety of homemaking activities. Many of the girls assisted with rather than assumed full responsibility for much of the work.

Gill (1934) reported a study of the responsibilities of Enid high school girls in the home care of the sick. She found that they had many responsibilities and some

experience in caring for the sick in the home. She recommended that more time should be allowed for the teaching of this part of the home economics course.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

1. A checking list enumerating possible homemaking experiences was prepared, tested and revised as indicated.

2. A letter was sent to forty home economics teachers in third class cities in Kansas, asking their cooperation in this study. A return card was enclosed in the letter. All sections of the state were represented in the selection of these teachers.

3. Checking lists were then sent to those teachers who signified their willingness to cooperate.

4. Four hundred fifty-eight lists from nineteen schools were checked and returned.

5. The data were tabulated, analyzed, and evaluated.

6. Findings were listed and summarized.

7. Recommendations based on the findings and summary were made.

Table 1. Schools furnishing data.

Town	County	Number	Per cent
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	36	7.9
Holcomb	Finney	10	2.2
Cambridge	Cowley	8	1.8
Highland Park	Shawnee	47	10.3
Artell	Marshall	15	3.3
Hamilton	Greenwood	22	4.8
Moundridge	McPherson	17	3.7
Chapman	Dickinson	50	10.9
Walton	Harvey	12	2.6
Ellis	Ellis	28	6.1
Oakley	Logan	15	2.8
Rolla	Morton	22	4.8
Washington	Washington	23	5.0
Dighton	Lane	24	5.2
Altamont	Lebette	33	7.2
Tonganoxie	Leavenworth	19	4.2
Mankato	Jewell	33	7.2
Centralia	Neosho	33	7.2
Americus	Lyon	13	2.8
Total		459	100.0

Table 2. Classification of girls.

Class	Number	Per cent
Freshman	260	56.8
Sophomore	162	35.3
Junior	18	3.9
Senior	16	3.5
Post Graduate	2	.5
Total	458	100.0

Table 3. Where girls live.

	Number	Per cent
Town	176	38.4
Country	282	61.6
Total	458	100.0

Table 4. Age range of girls.

Age	Number	Per cent
12	1	.2
13	19	4.2
14	174	38.0
15	160	35.0

Table 4. (Con't.)

16	67	14.6
17	22	4.8
18	12	2.6
19	3	.6
	458	100.0

Median age 15

Table 5. Home economics courses completed or taking.

	Number	Per cent
Home economics in junior high school	71	16
Clothing	159	35
Foods	169	36
Art	83	6
Home living	24	5

Table 6. Club projects completed by the girls.

Project	Number	Per cent
Foods I	22	30
Foods II	9	12
Baking I	35	47
Baking II	24	32
Supper club	5	7
Clothing I	63	85
Clothing II	29	39
Clothing III	9	12
Home improvement	3	4
Room improvement	6	8
Bird study	1	1
Canning	7	9
Dairy	1	1
Gardening	5	7
Poultry	10	13
Sheep	1	1
Hogs	1	1
Leadership	2	3
Conservation	2	3

Note: Sixteen per cent of the girls were 4-H Club members.

Table 7. Size of houses in which the girls live.

Number of rooms	Number	Per cent
2	4	.8
3	17	3.7
4	44	9.4
5	91	20
6	87	19
7	82	18
8	50	11
9	31	7
10	11	2
11	10	2
12	7	2
13	3	.6
14	3	.6
Over 14*	1	.2
No answer	17	3.7
Total	458	100
Median 5 rooms		

*Father owned a hotel.

Table 8. Others who live in the home.

	Number	Per cent
Number of homes in which others are living	71	16
Grandmothers	18	22
Grandfathers	8	10
Aunts	8	10
Uncles	6	7
Cousins	11	14
Nieces	6	7
Nephews	3	4
Other relatives	9	11
No relation	14	17

Table 9. Place of girl in family.

Given in ascending order	Number	Per cent
Only child	25	5
First child	100	22
Second	115	25
Third	86	19
Fourth	54	12
Fifth	37	8
Sixth	12	3

Table 9. (Con't.)

Seventh	10	2
Eighth	3	1
Ninth	2	.4
No answer	14	3

Table 11. Size of families.

Number of children in each family	Number of families	Per cent of families
1	25	5
2	62	14
3	75	16
4	79	17
5	70	15
6	47	10
7	32	7
8	22	4.8
9	22	5
10	9	2
11	7	2
12	1	.2
No answer	7	2
Total	458	100
Median number 4		

Table 12. Number of brothers.

Number of brothers	Number of girls who have brothers	Per cent of girls who have brothers
1	146	32
2	94	21
3	66	14
4	41	9
5	13	3
6	9	2
7	1	.2
8	0	.0
9	1	.2
Median number 1		

Table 13. Number of sisters.

Number of sisters	Number of girls who have sisters	Per cent of girls who have sisters
1	124	27
2	109	24
3	55	12
4	42	9
5	17	4
6	6	1

Table 13. (Con't.)

7	2	.4
8	0.	.0
9	1	.2
Median number 1		

Table 14. Occupation of fathers.

	Number	Per cent
Farmer	250	54.5
Mechanic	9	2.0
Railroad workers	11	2.5
Oil workers	14	3.1
Laborers	9	2.0
Government work	9	2.0
Professional man	14	3.1
Salesman	8	1.8
Highway work	8	1.8
Works Progress Administration	9	2.0
County official	2	.4
Marshall	1	.2
Tradesman	38	8.5
Business man	37	8.0

Table 14. (Con't.)

Postal service	8	1.8
Deceased	9	1.8
Did not answer	22	4.8
Total	458	100.0

Table 15. Mothers working or having help with work.

	: Yes	: No	: Yes	: No
	: Number		: Per cent	
Mother works outside of home	: 55	: 403	: 12	: 88
Mother has help with work at home	: 78	: 380	: 16	: 84

Table 16. Finances.

	: Yes	: No	: Per cent
Do you know your family income	: 105	: 353	: 23 : 77
Does your family have a budget	: 84	: 340	: 19 : 75
Do you help in planning family budget	: 30	: 374	: 7 : 83
Do you plan a personal budget	: 42	: 416	: 9 : 91
Do you keep personal accounts	: 58	: 400	: 13 : 87
Do you have a regular allowance monthly	: 90	: 350	: 20 : 78
Do you earn your spending money	: 258	: 147	: 56 : 33

Table 17. How allowance is spent.

	Number	Per cent
School supplies	151	28
"Cokes", ice cream, candy, etc.	100	22
Shows	107	24
Cosmetics	76	17
Hose	108	24
Other clothes	92	20
Waves and marcelas	38	8
Miscellaneous	48	10

Table 18. Amount of allowances.

Per month	Number	Per cent
Less than \$1.00	6	7 - 1
\$1.00 to \$3.00	48	53 - 10
\$3.50 to \$5.00	16	18 - 3
Above \$5.00	13	14 - 3
Varies	3	3 - 1
Total	86	95 - 18
Median \$1.00 to \$3.00		

Table 19. How money earned is spent.

	Number	Per cent
School supplies	180	70
"Cokes", ice cream, candy	119	46
Shows	122	47
Cosmetics	106	41
Hose	159	62
Other clothes	152	59
Waves and marcel	46	18
Miscellaneous	46	18

Table 20. Ways in which girls earn money.

	Number	Per cent
Care for children	99	38
Other household work at home	243	94
Other household work away from home	49	19
Work in the commercial field	55	21
Outdoor work	67	26
Errands	34	13
Miscellaneous*	20	8

*Tap lessons, National Youth Administration, care of sick, prize money, good grades, picking up nails from driveway, polishing dad's shoes, get ice, hem shirt sleeves, sell magazines.

Table 21. Equipment used by girls.

Equipment	Number					Per cent				
	Do you have in your home:	Frequently: use it	Occasionally: use it	Never: use it:	Take care of it	Do you have in your home:	Frequently: use it	Occasionally: use it	Never: use it:	Take care of it
Electric washer	209	96	60	44	73	46	21	13	10	16
Hand washer	78	43	23	21	15	17	9	5	5	3
Power washer	122	65	34	24	35	27	14	7	5	8
Gasoline iron	83	44	28	23	23	18	10	6	5	5
Electric iron	238	164	61	8	81	52	36	13	2	18
Iron heated on stove	223	117	75	20	48	49	26	16	4	10
Electric ironer	35	11	20	22	6	8	2	4	5	1
Vacuum cleaner	57	28	26	18	18	12	6	6	4	4
Electric vacuum cleaner	116	72	41	16	39	25	16	9	3	8
Electric sewing machine	51	25	23	19	14	11	5	6	4	3
Hand power machine	308	147	109	19	72	67	32	24	4	16
Gas range	110	79	25	12	37	24	17	5	3	8
Gasoline range	49	28	23	16	15	11	6	5	3	3
Kerosene range	136	83	43	15	45	30	18	9	3	10
Electric mixer	36	19	11	14	13	8	4	2	3	3
Coal range	211	126	46	12	59	46	27	10	3	13
Pressure cooker	153	53	46	38	40	33	12	10	8	9
Waterless cooker	143	63	50	25	36	31	14	11	5	8
Double boiler	320	146	103	23	81	70	32	22	5	18
Electric toaster	134	82	36	16	48	29	18	8	3	10
Waffle iron	217	69	96	36	61	47	15	21	8	13
Ice refrigerator	180	75	61	20	59	39	16	13	4	15
Mechanical refrigerator	99	71	15	14	40	22	16	3	3	9

Table 22. Purchasing of clothing by the girls.

Article	Number		Per cent	
	Buy alone	Buy with help	Buy alone	Buy with help
Shorts	133	83	29	18
Slips	226	126	49	28
Petticoats	70	58	15	13
Pajamas	105	104	23	23
Nightgowns	48	47	10	10
Brassieres	179	87	39	19
Cotton dresses	101	115	22	25
Smocks	57	62	12	14
Linen dresses	76	113	17	25
Wool dresses	79	144	17	31
Silk dresses	52	220	11	48
Rayon dresses	54	168	12	35
Suits	44	147	10	30
Coats	39	230	8	50

Table 22. (Con't.)

Children's dresses	19	52	4	11
Boy's suits	9	44	2	10
Kimono	41	71	9	16
Bathrobes	55	86	12	19
Skirts	67	221	15	48
Men's shirts	20	53	4	12
Wash cloths	226	72	50	16
Hand towels	117	72	26	16
Bath towels	118	80	26	19
Dish cloths	79	44	17	10
Folders	50	32	11	7
Sheets	33	94	7	21
Pillow cases	36	63	8	14
Dresser scarfs	45	54	10	12
Curtains	23	90	7	22

Table 22. (Con't.)

Table cloths	35	86	8	19
Bedkins	50	70	12	13
Decoratives	25	84	5	19
Dish towels	35	30	8	7
Luncheon sets	34	83	7	12
Quilts	16	34	3	7
Handkerchiefs	100	31	41	7

Table 23. Buying practices.

	Number	Occasion- : frequently : buy it :	Never : buy it :	Occasion- : frequently : buy it :	Occasion- : frequently : buy it :	Occasion- : frequently : buy it :
Ready-made clothing	182	217	39	42	35	47
Shoes	234	230	30	79	51	50
Rose	203	116	14	40	61	26

Table 24. Clothing construction done by the girls.

Article	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently make it	Occasionally make it	Have never made it	Remodel alone	Frequently make it	Occasionally make it	Have never made it	Remodel alone
Shorts	14	82	265	6	3	18	57	1
Slips	44	222	92	12	10	48	20	3
Petticoats	21	80	253	11	5	17	56	2
Pajamas	31	160	167	12	7	35	36	3
Nightgowns	19	93	274	6	4	20	60	1
Brassieres	15	71	208	13	3	16	45	3
Cotton dresses	87	198	99	22	19	43	22	5
Smocks	25	119	225	11	5	26	49	2
Linen dresses	28	46	274	9	6	10	60	2
Wool dresses	24	51	259	15	5	11	57	3
Silk dresses	23	60	254	25	5	13	55	5
Rayon dresses	11	42	234	11	2	9	62	2
Suits	4	26	316	12	1	6	69	3
Coats	1	16	281	9	.2	5	61	2
Children's dresses	21	82	298	8	5	18	65	2
Boy's suits	4	12	383	2	1	3	84	.4
Kimono	1	35	548	4	.2	8	76	1
Bathrobes	0	7	558	5	0	2	78	1
Skirts	19	106	244	19	4	23	53	4
Men's shirts	2	11	555	1	4	2	78	.2
Wash cloths	24	77	220	0	5	17	48	0
Hand towels	21	108	196	1	5	24	43	.2
Bath towels	10	34	253	1	2	7	56	.2

Table 24. (Con't.)

Article	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently make it	Occasionally make it	Have never made it	Remodel alone	Frequently make it	Occasionally make it	Have never made it	Remodel alone
Dish cloths	58	161	153	2	13	35	53	.4
Holders	74	261	76	1	16	57	17	.2
Sheets	15	57	297	2	3	12	65	.4
Pillow cases	29	193	275	2	6	42	60	.4
Dresser scarfs	51	195	167	0	7	43	55	0
Curtains	15	68	272	2	3	15	59	.4
Table cloths	9	69	291	3	2	15	64	1
Napkins	12	79	276	1	3	17	60	.2
Draperies	5	40	320	2	1	9	70	.4
Dish towels	88	239	90	2	19	52	20	.4
Luncheon sets	18	113	264	0	4	25	58	0
Quilts	37	148	230	0	8	32	50	0
Handkerchiefs	31	141	156	2	7	51	34	.4

Table 25. Care of clothing.

Activity	Number				per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Family wash	30	68	172	192	7	15	38	42
Wash silk underwear	265	148	23	13	58	32	5	3
Wash silk hose	315	116	14	7	69	25	3	2
Do family ironing	102	165	54	155	22	34	12	34
Do own ironing	173	164	65	52	33	36	14	11
Do own washing	106	52	136	67	25	11	50	15
Press cotton and linen	135	247	52	15	29	5	11	3
Press silks	96	246	107	19	21	54	23	4
Press rayons	90	236	119	14	20	52	26	3
Press woolens	93	230	118	16	20	50	26	3
Dry clean silks	21	72	335	22	5	16	73	5
Dry clean woolens	17	79	355	22	4	17	73	5
Darn hose	170	194	78	7	37	42	17	2
Patch own clothes	111	189	128	26	24	41	28	6
Patch for others	39	150	242	23	8	33	53	5
Clean and shine shoes	265	166	25	5	58	36	5	1
Remove stains	53	155	209	37	12	34	46	8
Dye clothing	25	102	286	37	5	22	62	8
Sew on buttons	190	233	17	4	41	51	4	2
Shorten or lengthen clothing	88	188	136	42	19	41	30	9
Plan own clothing	162	134	76	79	35	29	17	17

Table 26. Care and use of sewing machine.

	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Oil machine	22	145	271	13	5	32	59	3
Clean machine	26	127	235	15	6	28	62	3
Adjust tension	30	130	370	18	7	28	81	4
Adjust stitch	33	153	237	23	8	33	52	5
Sew on machine	201	224	20	10	44	49	4	2

Table 27. Hand craft.

	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Hook rugs	4	48	397	11	1	10	84	2
Crochet	23	75	345	13	5	16	75	3
Embroider	126	246	80	6	28	54	17	1
Knit garments	13	41	396	3	3	9	86	3

Table 28. Personal grooming done by the girls.

Activity	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Shampoo hair	332	90	24	9	72	20	5	2
Manicure nails	275	142	34	3	60	31	7	1
Marcel or curl hair	161	154	221	16	35	34	48	3

Table 29. Foods prepared by the girls.

Food	Number				Per cent			
	Prepare : frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help	Prepare : frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help
Cereals	150	236	39	39	33	52	8	8
Toast	250	190	6	14	55	41	1	5
Biscuits	86	208	118	47	19	45	26	10
Muffins	82	241	96	39	18	53	21	8
Waffles	37	177	181	60	8	39	40	13
Bacon	194	220	31	14	42	48	7	3
Eggs	231	211	8	7	50	46	2	2
Coffee	112	175	63	10	24	58	14	2
Tea	141	237	68	12	31	52	15	3
Cocoa	231	208	13	8	50	45	3	2
Yeast breads	53	128	230	47	12	28	50	10
Beef	95	183	120	65	21	40	26	14
Pork	103	182	120	61	22	40	26	13
Chicken	116	182	92	70	25	40	20	15
Mutton	12	54	368	15	3	12	80	3
Salad dressings	73	197	131	54	16	43	29	12
Fruit salads	156	224	41	40	34	49	9	9
Vegetable salad	144	204	77	37	31	45	17	8
Meat salads	58	163	196	42	13	36	43	9

Macaroni dishes	102	194	118	47	:	22	42	26	10
Rice	113	218	86	34	:	25	48	19	7
Carrots	113	240	72	52	:	25	52	16	7
Green beans	131	230	66	28	:	29	50	14	6
Navy beans	123	221	85	29	:	27	48	19	6
Parsnips	33	113	278	26	:	7	25	61	6

Table 29. (Con't.)

Food	Number				Per cent			
	Prepare frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help	Prepare frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help
Potatoes	249	176	8	10	64	38	2	2
Beets	81	213	127	13	18	47	28	8
Corn	153	236	39	25	34	62	8	5
Spinach	45	147	227	33	10	32	50	7
Cauliflower	16	80	327	28	3	17	71	6
Turnips	37	169	206	36	8	37	45	8
Cabbage	102	229	79	37	22	50	17	8
Tomatoes	170	232	25	20	37	51	5	4
Soups	159	219	37	40	35	48	8	9
Sandwiches	244	186	8	12	53	41	2	3
Pies	89	192	101	73	19	42	22	16
Cakes	197	203	26	25	43	44	6	5
Fruits	183	215	30	25	40	47	7	5
Frozen desserts	110	186	98	64	24	41	21	14
Custards	67	194	146	45	15	42	32	10
Tapioca pudding	71	178	159	45	16	39	35	10
Cornstarch pudding	62	181	172	35	14	40	38	8
Doughnuts	45	153	172	87	10	23	36	19

Cookies	144	213	48	56	:	31	47	10	12
Jello	197	108	42	22	:	43	41	9	5
Can fruits	80	148	134	100	:	17	32	29	22
Can vegetables	51	141	151	96	:	11	31	33	21
Jelly	75	124	172	112	:	16	27	38	24
Pickles	43	121	183	110	:	9	26	40	24
Preserves	27	106	211	112	:	6	23	46	24

Table 29. (Con't.)

Food	Number				Per cent			
	Prepare frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help	Prepare frequently	Prepare occasionally	Never prepare	Prepare with help
Potatoes	240	176	8	10	54	38	2	2
Beets	81	215	127	18	18	47	28	8
Corn	153	236	39	25	54	52	8	5
Spinach	45	147	227	32	10	32	50	7
Cauliflower	16	80	327	28	3	17	71	6
Turnips	37	169	206	36	8	37	45	8
Cabbage	102	229	79	37	22	50	17	8
Tomatoes	170	232	25	20	57	51	5	4
Soups	159	219	37	40	35	48	8	9
Sandwiches	244	186	8	12	53	41	2	3
Pies	89	192	101	73	19	42	22	16
Cakes	197	203	26	25	43	44	6	5
Fruits	183	216	30	25	40	47	7	5
Frozen desserts	110	186	98	64	24	41	21	14
Custards	67	194	146	45	15	42	32	10
Tapioca pudding	71	173	159	45	16	39	35	10
Cornstarch pudding	62	181	172	35	14	40	38	8
Doughnuts	45	153	172	87	10	33	38	19

Cookies	144	215	48	56	:	51	47	10	12
Jello	197	168	42	22	:	43	41	9	5
Can fruits	80	148	134	100	:	17	32	29	22
Can vegetables	51	141	151	96	:	11	31	33	21
Jelly	75	124	172	112	:	16	27	38	24
Pickles	43	121	183	110	:	9	26	40	24
Preserves	27	106	211	112	:	6	23	46	24

Table 30. Food buying done by the girls.

Food	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Buy canned vegetables	107	224	94	52	23	49	21	7
Buy fresh vegetables	127	218	85	29	23	48	19	6
Buy meats	126	215	88	30	23	47	19	7
Buy fresh fruits	138	214	70	30	30	47	16	7
Buy canned fruits	116	211	96	26	25	46	21	6
Buy canned soups	89	182	164	20	19	40	36	4
Buy cereals	142	196	90	24	31	43	20	5

Table 31. Meal activities of the girls.

Activity	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Plan breakfast	65	169	155	96	14	37	29	21
Prepare breakfast	81	198	67	126	13	43	15	28
Wait on table	190	175	86	38	41	33	12	6
Plan lunch	85	184	125	66	19	40	27	16
Prepare lunch	106	208	69	72	23	45	15	16
Pack school lunch	140	119	177	12	31	26	39	3
Plan evening meal	91	170	111	85	20	37	24	19
Set table	325	88	6	10	71	19	1	2
Prepare evening meal	118	161	49	134	26	35	11	29
Clear table	323	106	8	21	71	23	2	6
Scrape and stack dishes	327	105	10	37	71	23	2	6

Table 31. (Con't.)

Wash and wipe dishes	226	149	11	80	49	35	2	17
Wash dishes	239	132	12	20	63	29	5	4
Wipe dishes	291	136	5	18	64	30	1	4
Polish silver	57	218	139	41	12	48	30	9
Care for garbage	83	191	192	15	18	35	42	5

Table 32. General house work done by the girls.

Activity	Number				Per cent			
	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
Clean cupboards or pantry	116	260	44	48	23	55	10	10
Sweep kitchen	308	137	10	5	37	30	2	1
Scrub kitchen	179	165	78	11	39	40	17	2
Clean the sink	117	137	19	4	26	30	20	1
Clean own bedroom	313	112	9	21	68	24	2	5
Make own bed	322	111	10	13	70	24	2	3
Clean own closet	231	154	35	30	50	34	8	7
Make other beds	137	144	52	21	30	51	11	5
Clean other rooms	213	205	10	29	47	45	2	6
Wash windows	87	251	60	60	19	71	13	13
Wax floors	59	156	138	51	13	34	41	11
Clean porch	153	228	52	16	34	50	11	3
Clean bathroom	94	126	203	14	21	28	44	3
Care for furnace	17	64	233	7	4	14	52	2
Clean basement	21	83	378	63	5	18	63	12
Build fire in heater	32	152	258	7	7	33	56	2
Build fire in range	40	164	233	6	9	36	51	1

Table 33. Child care done by the girls.

Activity	Number		Per cent					
	:Pre- :quently:ally do :do it :	:Occasion-: :it :Never: :do it :	:Do it : :with :help :	:Pre- :quently:ally do :do it :	:Occasion-: :ally do :it :	:Do it :Never:with :do it:help		
Care of children :	114	113	209	10	25	25	46	2
Care of children in home :	58	190	200	7	13	41	44	2
Feed children outside of home :	77	142	233	5	17	31	51	1
Prepare food for children :	57	129	254	15	12	28	55	3
Dress and undress children :	96	20	154	3	21	4	34	3
Play with children :	133	255	61	1	29	56	13	.2
Tell stories to children :	104	209	132	1	23	46	29	.2
Bathe children :	60	144	244	4	13	31	53	1

Table 34. Care of sick done by the girls.

Activity	Number			Per cent		
	Pre- :do it :	Occasion- :it :	:Do it :	Pre- :do it :	Occasion- :it :	:Do it :
Care of sick	31	243	124	56	7	53
Take temperature	16	109	318	12	3	24
Take pulse	10	59	367	7	2	13
Prepare food for sick	21	213	177	44	5	47
Serve food to sick	29	260	133	26	6	57
Make occupied bed	39	145	240	19	8	32
Make unoccupied bed	122	214	98	12	27	47
First aid to cuts	53	299	77	29	12	65
First aid to burns	54	286	82	30	12	62
First aid to one who has fainted	9	66	338	31	2	14

Table 35. Miscellaneous work done by the girls.

Activity	Number		Per cent					
	:Pre- : frequently : do it : : it	:Occasion-: : do it : with : help	:Pre- : frequently : do it : : it	:Occasion-: : do it : with : help				
Care for plants	89	202	139	27	19	44	30	6
Care for yard	73	143	71	62	17	31	16	14
Work in garden	72	204	107	69	16	45	23	15

FINDINGS

Sixty-one per cent of the girls lived in the country. Thirty-eight per cent lived in town. This is more or less typical of the small Kansas high school. Informal statements of superintendents are often given as sixty-five and thirty-five per cent. Jennings' study (1936) showed seventy-two and twenty-seven per cent.

Fifty-six per cent of the girls checking were freshmen, thirty-five per cent were sophomores, three per cent were juniors, three per cent were seniors, and less than one per cent were postgraduates.

Thirty-eight per cent of the girls were fourteen years old, thirty-five per cent were fifteen years old, fourteen per cent of the girls were sixteen years old, four per cent thirteen years old, four per cent seventeen years old, and less than three per cent were twelve, eighteen, and nineteen years old. The ages ranged from twelve to nineteen years, the median being fifteen years.

Sixteen per cent of the girls had taken some home economics work in junior high school. Thirty-six per cent indicated that they had instruction in foods, thirty-five per cent clothing, six per cent of the girls in art, and five

per cent in home living.

Sixteen per cent of the girls were members of 4-H Clubs. The largest number of projects completed were in clothing and foods. Eighty-five per cent of the 4-H girls had done projects in clothing I, thirty-nine per cent clothing II, and twelve per cent in clothing III. Baking I projects had been completed by forty-seven per cent, and Baking II projects by thirty-two per cent. Thirty per cent had done projects in Foods I and twelve per cent in Foods II. Seven per cent had completed the supper club project. Smaller percentages had completed projects in home improvement, room improvement, conservation, and leadership. A few had done projects in stock raising, gardening, and dairying.

Twenty-three per cent of the girls checked that they knew the amount of their family income. Only nineteen per cent checked that their family made family budgets. Seven per cent of the girls helped in planning the family budget and nine per cent of the girls planned personal budgets. Thirteen per cent kept personal accounts and twenty per cent had personal allowances.

Fifty-six per cent of the girls earned all or a part of their spending money. Thirty-eight per cent of the girls earned money by caring for children. Ninety-four per cent

did various types of housework in their homes and nineteen per cent did housework away from home. Twenty-one per cent earned money in the commercial field. Outdoor work was done by twenty-six per cent of the girls. Thirteen per cent received pay for running errands. Small percentages of the girls earned money by such means as working on National Youth Administration, getting good grades, winning prizes in 4-H work, polishing dad's shoes, giving tap dance lessons and setting hair.

The money earned by the girls was spent in many ways. Seventy per cent spent money for school supplies and forty-six per cent bought cokes, candy, ice-cream and other foods. Shows claimed part of the earnings of forty-seven per cent of the girls. Forty-one per cent spent money for cosmetics. Sixty-two per cent purchased hose with money they had earned, and fifty-nine per cent bought other clothes. Eighteen per cent spent their money for waves and marcel, and eighteen per cent for items such as room rent, gifts, stamps, things for the home, material for clothing class, scout camp, roller skating, basketball games, magazines, and music. Five girls indicated that they saved all of the money which they earned.

Twenty per cent indicated that they had a regular monthly allowance. This allowance varied from less than

\$1.00 to more than \$5.00, the median being \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month. Fifty-three per cent received an allowance from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per month, eighteen per cent from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per month, seven per cent less than \$1.00 per month, and fourteen per cent more than \$5.00 per month. Three per cent of the girls stated that the amount of their allowance varied as needed.

Twenty-eight per cent of the girls who had regular allowances spent part of their money for school supplies, twenty-two per cent for cokes, ice-cream, candy, and other foods, and twenty-four per cent for shows. Twenty-four per cent bought hose with their allowance, twenty per cent other clothes, and seventeen cosmetics. Only eight per cent spent any of their allowance for waves and marcel. A small percentage of the girls spent part of their allowance for basketball games, magazines, gifts, hobbies, church, fancy-work, roller skating, bus fare, and music. Four girls saved their entire allowance.

Fifty-four per cent of the fathers were farmers, eight per cent business men, eight per cent tradesmen, three per cent oil workers of various types, two per cent were mechanics, and two per cent were railroad workers. Two per cent were engaged in government work, two per cent day laborers, and three per cent professional men. A small percentage of

fathers were salesmen, highway workers, county officials, marshalls, and in the postal service. Two per cent were on Works Progress Administration.

The number of children per family ranged from one to twelve. The median was four children per family. Five per cent of the girls were an only child, fourteen per cent were members of families in which there were only two children, fifty-eight per cent in which there were from three to six children, and sixteen and eight-tenths per cent in which there were from seven to nine children. Only four per cent were in families in which there were ten or eleven children. One girl was a member of a family of twelve. Twenty-two per cent of the girls were the youngest child in the family and four per cent were the oldest. Seventy per cent of the girls were neither the youngest nor the oldest in the family.

The number of brothers which the girls had ranged from one to nine with a median of one. Thirty-two per cent had only one brother. Twenty-one per cent had two brothers, fourteen per cent had three brothers, fourteen per cent had from four to six brothers, and two-tenths per cent or one girl had seven brothers. The largest number of brothers which any girl had was nine.

The number of sisters which the girls had ranged from

one to nine with a median of one. Twenty-seven per cent had only one sister, twenty-four per cent had two sisters, twelve per cent had three sisters, fourteen per cent had from four to six sisters and four-tenths per cent had seven sisters. Only one girl had as many as nine sisters.

The ages of the brothers and sisters ranged from under one year to over twenty years. The median age range of the brothers was sixteen to twenty years. One and six-tenths per cent of the brothers were under one year old, twenty-two per cent were over twenty years old and twenty-four per cent were from sixteen to twenty years old. The median age range of the sisters was from sixteen to twenty. One and one-tenth per cent of the sisters were under one year old, twenty-eight per cent were over twenty years old, and twenty-five per cent of the sisters were from sixteen to twenty years old.

Sixteen per cent reported others than immediate family members living in the homes. Thirty-two per cent of these additional persons were grandparents, seventeen per cent were aunts or uncles, and thirty-six per cent were other relatives. Seventeen per cent were not relatives.

The girls lived in houses which ranged in size from two rooms to over fourteen rooms. One per cent lived in two room houses, fifty-seven per cent lived in houses in which

there were from five to seven rooms, and eight per cent lived in houses in which there were ten or more rooms. One girl lived in a twenty-eight room hotel owned by her father. The median was five rooms.

Twelve per cent of the mothers of the girls work outside the home, and sixteen per cent of the mothers have hired help in the home.

Seventy-three per cent of the girls indicated that they had electric or power washing machines in their homes and fifty-two per cent had electric irons. About twenty-five per cent of the homes were equipped with electric vacuum cleaners and mechanical refrigerators. Less than eight per cent had electric ironers or mixers. Eleven per cent had electric sewing machines. The type of ranges used in the homes were coal, forty-six per cent; kerosene, thirty per cent; gas, twenty-four per cent; and gasoline, eleven per cent. Thirty-one per cent of the homes were equipped with waterless cookers and thirty-three per cent with pressure cookers. Although these pieces of equipment were found in many homes, about fifty per cent of the girls indicated that they themselves did not frequently use the equipment. Often the girls who checked that they used the equipment indicated that they did not take care of it.

From twenty-three to forty-nine per cent of the girls frequently bought without help such articles of clothing as shorts, slips, pajamas, brassieres and handkerchiefs. Cotton, linen, wool, silk and rayon dresses as well as coats were bought with help by twenty-five to fifty per cent of the girls. Only two to four per cent had ever bought alone men's shirts, boys' suits or children's dresses. From seventeen to fifty per cent often bought alone household articles such as wash cloths, hand towels, bath towels and dish cloths. Only small percentages of the girls had ever bought table linens, bed linens or draperies. From ten to twenty-three per cent had bought petticoats, nightgowns, pajamas or bath robes. Forty-seven per cent of the girls indicated that they occasionally bought ready-made clothing, while only eight per cent had never bought ready-made garments. As many as fifty-one to sixty-one per cent frequently bought shoes or hose without help.

The sewing experience of the girls was somewhat limited. From forty-two per cent to sixty-two per cent had frequently or occasionally made slips, pajamas or cotton dresses. Household articles which had been made by about fifty per cent of the group were dish cloths, dish towels, holders, pillow cases, and dresser scarfs. Over fifty per

cent of the girls had never made shorts, petticoats, night-gowns, kimonos, bath robes, skirts, linen, wool, silk, or rayon dresses, children's dresses or suits and men's shirts. Household linens which had not been made by more than fifty per cent of the girls were bath towels, sheets, curtains, table cloths, napkins, quilts and luncheon sets.

Only seven per cent of the girls frequently did the family washing; however twenty-two per cent frequently did the family ironing. Over fifty per cent washed their silk underwear and hose. Twenty-nine per cent frequently pressed cotton and linen garments, while less than twenty-five per cent frequently pressed silk, rayon and wool garments. Seventy-three per cent of the girls had never dry-cleaned wool or silk garments. From forty-one to fifty-one per cent occasionally patched their own clothes, shortened or lengthened clothing, darned their own hose, and sewed on buttons.

From twenty-two to thirty-six per cent had occasionally dyed garments, planned their own clothing, patched for others, removed stains, and cleaned and shined shoes. Embroidery was the type of hand work which was done by the largest percentage of girls. Eighty-two per cent had embroidered, twenty-one per cent had crocheted, eleven per cent had made hooked rugs and twelve per cent had knitted garments.

A large percentage of the girls gave some time to personal grooming. Seventy-two per cent frequently shampooed their hair. Sixty per cent frequently did their own manicuring. Thirty-five per cent frequently marceled or curled their hair.

Ninety-three per cent of the girls indicated that they used the sewing machine. Only four per cent had never used the machine. However, only a small percentage had frequently cleaned, oiled, or adjusted the machine.

A large percentage of the girls indicated that they did a great deal of housework. From fifty to seventy per cent of the girls frequently cleaned their bedrooms, closets, and made their own beds. Forty-five to forty-seven per cent cleaned other rooms. Over fifty per cent occasionally cleaned cupboards, washed windows and cleaned the porches. Activities which were done less frequently by a smaller percentage of the girls were waxing floors, cleaning the bathroom, cleaning the basement, caring for the furnace, and building a fire in the heater or range.

From fifty to eighty-five per cent of the girls frequently or occasionally cared for children in their homes and in other homes, played with them, and told stories to them. Less than fifty per cent of the girls prepared or

served food to children. An even smaller percentage did not bathe children or dress and undress them.

Fifty-three per cent of the girls had occasionally cared for the sick. However, from sixty-nine to eighty per cent had never taken temperature or pulse. From forty-seven to fifty-seven per cent of the girls had occasionally prepared and served food to the sick. Sixty-two to sixty-five per cent had given first aid to cuts or burns. Seventy-four per cent had never given first aid to one who had fainted.

From forty-eight to sixty-three per cent of the girls frequently or occasionally cared for plants, cared for the yard and worked in the garden.

Comparatively large percentages of the girls had had experience in buying both fresh and canned foods. From nineteen to twenty-five per cent had frequently bought canned fruits, vegetables, and soups. Twenty-eight to thirty per cent frequently bought fresh vegetables and fruits. Meats and cereals were frequently bought by twenty-eight to thirty-one per cent of the girls.

Fourteen per cent of the girls frequently planned breakfast, nineteen per cent lunch, and twenty per cent the evening meal. Eighteen per cent frequently prepared

breakfast, twenty-three per cent lunch, twenty-six per cent evening meal, and thirty-one per cent frequently packed school lunch. Seventy-one per cent of the girls frequently set the table, cleared it, and scraped and stacked the dishes. Fifty per cent or more of the girls washed and wiped dishes. Forty-eight per cent occasionally polished the silver. Thirty-five per cent occasionally took care of the garbage.

Fifty to fifty-five per cent of the girls had frequently made toast, cooked eggs, made cocoa, made sandwiches, and cooked potatoes. Thirty-one to forty-three per cent had frequently prepared fruit salads, vegetable salads, corn, cereals, bacon, tea, tomatoes, soups, fruits, cakes, cookies and jello. From forty to fifty per cent of the group had never made waffles, yeast breads, meat salads, had never cooked spinach or turnips, and had never made pickles or preserves. Sixty-one to eighty per cent had never prepared parsnips, cauliflower or mutton. Twenty-seven to thirty-nine per cent of the girls had occasionally canned fruits, canned vegetables, made jelly, doughnuts, coffee, and tapioca desserts. From forty to fifty-five per cent had occasionally prepared cabbage, navy beans, green beans, beets, carrots, rice, macaroni, pie, frozen desserts,

custards, cornstarch pudding, biscuits, muffins, and salad dressing. Beef, pork, and chicken were occasionally prepared by forty per cent of the girls.

SUMMARY

1. Sixty-one per cent of the high school girls checking the questionnaires lived in the country while thirty-eight per cent lived in town. These percentages are similar to those reported in other surveys which have been made in schools of this type.

2. Over half the fathers were engaged in farming. Few of the mothers worked outside of the home. A small number had outside help with their work in the home.

3. The number of children in the families ranged from one to twelve, the median being four. The study revealed that over seventy per cent of the girls were neither the oldest nor youngest child in the family. The median number of brothers and sisters which the girls had was one, with a median age range of sixteen to twenty. The majority of the families lived in five room houses.

4. All of the girls participating in this study had a wide variety of homemaking experiences. No activity on the

list received less than five checks. Many were checked by nearly all of the girls. No attempt was made to ascertain the girls' standards of performance; so no doubt these were of varying and possible low quality. It is evident that girls enrolling in home economics in schools of this type are not entering a strange and unfamiliar subject.

5. The girls indicated in their checking that they had planned, prepared, and served meals, purchased canned or fresh fruits and vegetables, cared for their own rooms, cleaned other rooms, made beds, and cared for children, played with them and told them stories. Sewing machines had been used by ninety-three per cent of the girls, but only one-third of the girls had cleaned, oiled, and adjusted sewing machines. Their sewing experience was limited to the construction of simple cotton garments, including slips, pajamas and cotton dresses. Some household articles such as dish towels, dish cloths, holders, pillowcases, and dresser scarfs had been made by over half of the girls. Washing, ironing, and mending of their own clothing was done often by the girls. Considerable time was given to personal grooming.

6. Only a small percentage of the girls knew the amount of their family income or reported a family budget.

An even smaller percentage had no part in planning the family budget. Less than one-fourth of the girls had a regular monthly allowance. However, over half of the girls earned all or a part of their spending money by caring for children, helping with housework, working in the commercial field and doing miscellaneous jobs. The girls spent their money in various ways including purchasing of school supplies, confections, going to shows, and buying cosmetics, hose, and other clothes.

7. Over fifty per cent of the girls had found it necessary to care for sick persons in their homes. The girls' part generally had been preparing and serving food to the patient. The same percentage had at some time given first aid in case of cuts and burns. A much lower percentage of the girls had experience in taking temperature or pulse, and in giving first aid to one who had fainted.

8. Approximately two-thirds of the homes represented were equipped with electric or power washing machines, gas, gasoline or kerosene ranges, and gasoline or electric irons. Only about one-third of the girls indicated that they themselves often used this equipment, and an even smaller percentage that they took care of it.

9. Every garment and household article included in the checking list had been bought at some time by from two to

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sixty-one per cent of the girls. Those garments which they bought most often were undergarments, pajamas, shoes, hose and cotton dresses. The household articles purchased most often included wash cloths, bath towels and hand towels. Over one-half of the girls had some experience in the buying of canned and fresh vegetables, canned and fresh fruits, meats, canned soups, and cereals.

10. Only sixteen per cent of the girls were members of 4-H Clubs, somewhat less than the twenty-four per cent reported by Jennings (1933). Almost all of the projects completed by these girls were in clothing or foods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The home economics course taught in high schools in third class cities of Kansas should be broad and include all the phases of homemaking. It should meet the needs and activities of the girl in her present home with additional emphasis upon her relationship to her family and home. The relationship of the girl to her community and society as a whole should also be a part of such a course.

2. In the teaching of home economics in these schools, recognition should be made of the fact that the girls have

had some experience in many homemaking activities. The approach should be on this basis and emphasis should be placed on developing desirable standards and improving practices as well as on presenting new ideas.

3. Home projects should be an important part of this home economics course. In addition to furnishing an excellent device for teaching they tend to improve the girls' standards of performance in home activities.

4. Development of adequate knowledge and better techniques in the planning and management of home activities should be given much consideration. This type of activity seemed to be much less frequently experienced than the manipulative activities.

5. More time should be given to consumer buying, particularly as applied to the selection of foods and clothing.

6. Units on family and personal health, and on home care of the sick should also be included.

7. Clothing selection, its care and renovation, and personal grooming should be given more consideration and taught as essential parts of the course.

8. Instruction in the use and care of household equipment should be included with emphasis on the care and adjustment of the sewing machine.

9. Instruction in family finance should be stressed. However, in the teaching of this phase of home economics the approach should be through the personal finances of the girls. The large percentage who had money to spend as their own, either through earnings or an allowance, indicates that the girls need to give more consideration to the spending of their money.

10. A unit in child guidance should be a part of the course. Important phases to include are how to tell stories to children, how to direct the play activities of children, and what to do when "staying with children" for relatively short periods.

11. Since only a small per cent of the girls were 4-H Club members and their projects limited to foods and clothing, the home economics course should not be planned on the assumption that all of the girls have had a certain amount of formal instruction in home economics, but rather on the basis of the home economics background of the majority of the pupils. Each teacher should ascertain the previous home economics training of those girls in her class who are 4-H Club members and care for them especially in order to avoid needless repetition of this work.

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The writer expresses appreciation to Professor Lucile Rust for interest and guidance during this study, and to the home economics teachers of Kansas who had the check lists filled out and returned.

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APPENDIX

Kansas State College
Division of Home Economics
and

Department of Education Cooperating

A study is being made to secure information concerning the homemaking experience of high school girls in Kansas.

Please place in the blanks the suitable answer:

Check or x.

Number 1, 2, 3, etc.

Word Yes, no, or other term.

Phrase or brief statement.

Please read carefully and answer all of the questions.

Part I

1. Date _____ 3. Age _____
2. High school _____ 4. Year in school _____
5. Do you live in town? _____ Country? _____
6. What is your father's occupation? _____
7. Does your mother work outside the home? _____
8. Does your mother have help with her work? _____
9. How many sisters do you have? _____ Ages? _____

10. How many brothers do you have? _____ Ages? _____
11. Are there others living in your home? _____ How many? _____
12. What relation? _____
13. How many rooms in your house? _____
14. Do you know your family income? _____
15. Have you had Home Economics courses in junior high school? _____

Check these courses Foods _____ Art _____
that you have had: Clothing _____ Home Living _____

16. Are you a member of the 4-H Club? _____
17. List the 4-H Club projects you have completed:
- | | | |
|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 5. | 9. |
| 2. | 6. | 10. |
| 3. | 7. | 11. |
| 4. | 8. | 12. |

18. Do you plan a personal budget? _____
19. Do you keep personal accounts? _____
20. Do you have a regular monthly allowance? _____
How much? _____

21. For what things do you spend your monthly allowance?

1. School supplies	5. Horse	9. _____
2. "Cokes", ice cream, candy, etc.	6. Other clothes	10. _____
3. Shoes	7. Waves and marcel	
4. Cosmetics	8. _____	

22. Does your family have a budget? _____

23. Do you help in planning the family budget? _____

24. Do you earn your spending money? _____

25. For what things do you spend the money you earn?

___ 1. School supplies ___ 5. Hosiery ___ 9. _____

___ 2. "Cokes", ice cream, candy, etc. ___ 6. Other clothes ___ 10. _____

___ 3. Shoes ___ 7. Waves and marcelers

___ 4. Cosmetics ___ 8. _____

26. List the ways in which you earn money:

1. _____ 4. _____

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

Part II

Below are listed a number of activities which girls do in their homes. Make a check opposite each activity.

For example:

Activity	Frequently: do it	Occasionally: do it	Never: do it	Do it with help
Sweep kitchen	✓			
Work in Gardens			✓	
Buy canned fruits:		✓		

Number 1.

Activity	Frequently do it	Occasionally do it	Never do it	Do it with help
1. Plan breakfast				
2. Prepare breakfast				
3. Wait on the table				
4. Plan lunch				
5. Prepare lunch				
6. Pack school lunch				
7. Plan evening meal				
Prepare evening meal				
8. Scrape and stack dishes				
9. Wash and wipe dishes				
10. Wash dishes				
11. Wash dishes				
12. Wipe dishes				
13. Polish silver				
14. Care for garbage				
15. Clean cupboards or pantry				

Number 1. (Con't.)

16. Sweep the kitchen	"	"	"	"	"
17. Scrub the kitchen	"	"	"	"	"
18. Clean the sink	"	"	"	"	"
19. Clean your own bedroom	"	"	"	"	"
20. Make your own bed	"	"	"	"	"
21. Clean your own clothes closet	"	"	"	"	"
22. Make beds for rest of family	"	"	"	"	"
23. Clean other rooms	"	"	"	"	"
24. Wash windows	"	"	"	"	"
25. Wax floors	"	"	"	"	"
26. Clean the porch	"	"	"	"	"
27. Set the table	"	"	"	"	"
28. Clear the table	"	"	"	"	"
29. Clean the bathroom	"	"	"	"	"
30. Care for the furnace	"	"	"	"	"
31. Clean the basement	"	"	"	"	"

Number 2. (cont.)

[illegible]

3-10-67

Food	Is frequently prepared	Occasionally prepared	Never prepared
1. Cereals	✓	✓	✓
2. Toast	✓	✓	✓
3. Mincemeat	✓	✓	✓
4. Muffins	✓	✓	✓
5. Baffles	✓	✓	✓

Thomaz S. (cont.)

6.	Bacon
7.	Eggs
8.	Coffee
9.	Tes
10.	Cocoa
11.	Yeast breads
12.	Beef
13.	Pork
14.	Chicken
15.	Mutton
16.	Salad dressing
17.	Fruit salad
18.	Vegetable salad
19.	Kest salads
20.	Macaroni dishes
21.	Rice

Below is listed equipment found in homes. Please write in the words or make checks in the correct column.

Number	4.	Do you have in your home	Frequently use it	Occasionally use it	Never use it
Equipment					
1. Electric washer					
2. Hand washer					
3. Power washer					
4. Gasoline iron					
5. Electric iron					
Iron heated on stove					
6. Electric ironer					
7. Vacuum cleaner					
Electric					
8. vacuum cleaner					
Electric					
9. sewing machine					
Hand power					
10. machine					
11. Gas range					
12. Gasoline range					

